FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PASTOR REBUTS STATEMENT OF FORMER U.S. ENVOY

PY140129 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1425 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor has denied a statement issued by the former U.S. ambassador to Argentina, Raul Castro, who said that the recent military coup in Bolivia and the human rights issue are two issues of conflict in U.S.-Argentine relations. Pastor said: "I believe that none of these things has anything to do with all of this. What is happening is that the United States is going through a difficult time in its political life. The U.S. election campaign is right now in its most active stage. Therefore, any politician may lay his hands on anything for the purpose of getting more support."

Ambassador Castro resigned from his diplomatic post in Argentina to start working in the Democratic Party's campaign to reelect President Jimmy Carter who, moreover, has already stated in his election platform that if he wins, U.S. policy toward Argentina will continue to be conditioned by the human rights issue.

Foreign Minister Pastor made this statement at Jorge Newbery metropolitan airport upon his return from Montevideo, where he attended the signing ceremony of the treaty that created the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI], which replaced the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA).

Pastor noted that "there will not be any changes" in Argentine foreign policy, "but rather there will be a strengthening of all the good ties we have established in the last several years."

The foreign minister said this in support of a statement recently made by the Argentine ambassador to Brazil, Oscar Camilion. He noted that "what Camilion said, I have said before on several occasions."

POLITICIANS ATTACK GOVERNMENT POLITICAL PLAN

PY131933 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1102 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (NA)--Victor Garcia Costa, president of the Popular Socialist Party [PSP], has said in a multiparty meeting that "the only political plan" of the armed forces is "the intention to stay in power as long as possible."

Garcia Costa was one of the speakers at a lunch organized by Peronist Paulino Niembro at a Parque Chacabuco house in this capital. Niembro explained that the purpose of the meeting was "to talk without protocol or party bias about national problems which are increasingly affecting the great majority of Argentines who are not favored by the regime."

"The workers, and national production sectors, are besieged by an economic policy which is at the service of privileged parties who need to silence politicians, union leaders and all those who raise their voices against them."

Raul Rabanaque, a member of the Intransigent Party, said that "no one should expect much from the switching of the president as long as the power structure, which is already seeking to shape the future stage, is not eradicated.

Nestor Vicente, a member of the Christian Democratic Party, has criticized the mechanism used to replace the president and said that "the only way the country could overcome its depressing status is by returning to the people the sovereignty that was taken from them."

Rubens Iscaro, a member of the Communist Party, has asked for a "closing of ranks" so that democracy "may become a concrete reality and not the complicated organization of stale cabinets."

Simon Lazara, a member of the Unified Socialist Party [Partido Socialista Unificado], has pointed out that "President Videla's statement of solidartiy with the Bolivian regime and General Graffigna's statement scoffing at the value of the people's will reveals the government's reactionary character and its desire to perpetuate itself in office."

PROMINENT CITIZENS URGE DISCLOSURE ON MISSING

PY132132 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] An impressive list of about 180 prominent Argentine personalities, ranging from writers Jorge Luis Borges and Adolfo Bioy Casares to national soccer team manager-coach Cesar Luis Menotti, took out a half-page advertisement in the daily CLARIN yesterday asking the government to publish the names of persons reported missing in Argentina and to supply information on their whereabouts.

"In view of the distressing uncertainty the families of persons missing for political or union reasons live through, we support--a question of ethics and justice--the demand by parents, children, spouses, brothers and friends to the national authorities for the publication of the list of missing persons and for information on their whereabouts," their appeal states.

The list of signatories reads like a veritable who's who of Argentina's intellectual, political, and snow business worlds. It includes writers Jorge Luis Borges, Adolfo Bioy Casares, Ernesto Sabato and Marta Lynch; Intransigent Party President Oscar Alende, Radical politician Raul Alfonsin, Justicialist Party Vice President Deolindo Bittel, former Vice President Vicente Soland Lima; taxi drivers union chief Roberto Garcia (who was threatened at gunpoint and told to stop his union activities by unidentified gunmen last Friday morning); actress Leonor Manso; national soccer team manager-coach Cesar Luis Menotti; CLARIN cartoonist Hermenegildo Sabat; historian Jose Maria Rosa; Bishop Carlos Gattinoni, Miguel Esteban Hesayne, Jaime de Nevares, Jorge Novak, Federico J. Pagura, and Luis Juan Tome; Rabbi Marshall Meyer and Poetess Olga Orozco, to name the most well known.

The appeal is also signed by many others less well known but equally distingished personalities, including priests, pastors, literaty critics, union leaders and rights campaigners.

The calibre of its signatories makes the appeal for news of missing persons one of the most important to date. Borges, who openly supported the military government at its outset, has in recent months become increasingly outspoken on the issue of disappearances in Argentina, and this is the first time he has signed a public appeal on the subject. The same could be said for writer Bioy Casares and poet Orozco and national soccer team manager-coach Menotti, who became a virtual national hero after leading Argentina to victory in the 1978 World Cup soccer championship.

SPOONER RELEASED FOLLOWING EDITORS' APOLOGY

PY131347 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0013 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 12 Aug (LATIN)--The Bolivian Government tonight released U.S. journalist Mary Helen Spooner, correspondent for two British publications, and ordered her to leave the country immediately.

The announcement was made by Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez and Information Minister Fernando Palacios during a press conference at the end of which Spooner was released. J.D.F. Jones, chief editor of the FINANCIAL TIMES and Robert Harvey, executive editor of the ECONOMIST, signed a declaration today closing the Spooner case.

The two British representatives expressed their apology and grief in the document to the Bolivian Government and people for the situation created by reporter Spooner's activities in this country. They added that the Bolivian Government believes that Spooner's activities were inappropriate and that the government has reason to say that she tried to publish some material which is considered false. They also indicated that none of the London newspapers they represent published the articles. They emphasized the responsible nature of their two press organizations, which prohibit the publication of this type of information. They said they received from the Bolivian Government a detailed description and explanation of Spooner's activities which the government believes can be censured.

As a result of the conversation, the two British executives decided to withdraw Spooner from her job in Bolivia, and the government agreed to release her and allow her to leave the country in the next few hours. Mary Helen Spooner--at the end of the press conference--was handed over to the two British newspaper representatives. An official source told LATIN that the two representatives confirmed that she had not been mistreated.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN ANSWERS DRUG TRAFFICKING CHARGES

PY140344 Buenoes Aires TELAM in Spanish 0328 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (TELAM)--A spokesman for the Bolivian Government has said that the report from Washington that the current regime of General Garcia Meza is involved in drug trafficking is a rashly made insult. Showing an AFP dispatch datelined Washington and bylined Ary Moleon, the Quemado Palace source--who asked not to be identified--said that the report was a gross insult that could not be further described with words, since it seriously accused President Garcia Meza and Consul [as received] Luis Arce Gomez of being connected with drug traffickers.

The spokesman expressed concern about what he referred to as a campaign to mar the image of the new government, pointing out that one of the new government's main problems is to try to change the degrading manner in which some sectors of the international press are trying to depict the new government.

GENERAL BANZER SECRETLY ARRIVES IN BRAZIL

PY140322 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo is sheltering a former Bolivian dictator who arrived rather furtively. Reporter (Amorin Filho) gives further details on the subject. [Begin Filho recording] Former Bolivian President Gen Hugo Banzer, who was defeated during the latest presidential elections in Bolivia, arrived in Sao Paulo early this evening, accompanied by his wife and two advisers.

The former president arrived from Buenos Aires aboard a Cruzeiro do Sul airplane. His arrival at Congonhas Airport was surrounded by absolute secrecy to avoid any contact with reporters. He traveled aboard the airbus emblazoned with the prefixes PP-CLA, and he left the airport immediately in a van of the Transcontinental Company for an unknown place.

According to DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] agents at the airport, who refused to give further reports, General Banzer is traveling with a diplomatic passport, and there is no fixed duration for his stay in Brazil. [end recording].

LIMA PAPER SAYS GARCIA MEZA USING 'BLACKMAIL'

PY140254 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 13 Aug (AFP)--The Lima newspaper EL DIARIO states today that the Bolivian Government is using political prisoners and refugees as hostages to obtain recognition from the international community.

It says that diplomatic sources in La Paz are stating that this is taking place, and that Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime is using blackmail mainly to obtain recognition from the United States, the Andean countries and Western Europe.

The newspaper adds that according to these same sources, the La Paz government has revealed in a low-key but direct manner that it will not issue a list of political prisoners or any safe-conduct papers if the diplomatic blockade is not lifted.

The newspaper also notes that this is why Colombia, Venezuela and Peru have experienced difficulties in obtaining safe-conduct papers for their refugees. It adds that Garcia Meza's government has not issued a list of political prisoners, nor has it issued any information on the state of health of Juan Lechin or what happened to Simon Reyes.

According to a young diplomat from La Paz who was visiting Lima, Garcia Meza is deliberately not issuing a list of the number and identity of political prisoners in an attempt to break the isolation imposed on his country. According to the same source, blackmail is being used with the refugees to try to achieve normal diplomatic relations.

He added that the embassies have experienced constant threats from paramilitary gangs, which tried to attack the Venezuelan Embassy where Walter Guevara was staying. Because of this he had to seek refuge in another place.

EDUCATION MINISTRY WARNS SCHOOLS TO MAINTAIN ORDER

PY131306 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Education Ministry released a communique a few hours ago announcing that school classes will be resumed throughout the country next Monday, 18 August.

The Education and Culture Ministry requests all parents to prevent their children from being influenced by rumors and extremist propaganda to the detriment of their moral health. Directors of private and public schools are also warned that they are absolutely responsible for the order and discipline which should prevail in fulfilling Bolivia's educational obligations. The document adds that any irregularity in the normal functioning of an elementary school, high school or institute will cause its immediate closing, from which both students and teachers stand to lose.

OPPOSITION TO BOYCOTT CEREMONY FOR ARGENTINA'S VIDELA

PY132155 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1740 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 13 Aug (LATIN)--Brazilian opposition congressmen have decided not to attend the session at which Congress will pay homage to Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla when he visits this capital. The measure adopted by the representatives of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [Partido de Mobilizacao Democratica Brasileira] (PMDB) is a protest for the Argentine Government's decision to close the Argentine Congress while overthrowing President Isabel Peron in 1976. The National Congress is scheduled to pay its homage on Wednesday morning. The absence of the opposition congressmen in that ceremony has forced government members to choose two of their own representatives to deliver a welcoming speech to the Argentine president.

NEWSSTAND BOMBINGS CONTINUE IN BRASILIA

PY131313 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia--A bomb blew up a newspaper and magazine stand located at (514 south). The day before yesterday a group of terrorists called New Fatherland Palange [Falange Patria Nova] partially destroyed the Disneylandia newsstand located at (514 south). Only two persons observed the attack, but they could not provide detailed information.

Naval Minister's Comments

PY131314 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] For the naval minister, Adm Maximiano Fonseca, there is a certain note of exaggeration when it is stated that there is a terrorist wave occurring in Brazil. Justifying his opinion, the minister asked: Has someone died, has someone been murdered? From what I can observe it is something that is only happening to the newsstands. The chief of the navy considers that Brazilian justice has been slow in investigating the incidents that have occurred to date, including the case of lawyer Dalmo Dallari.

SAO PAULO LEGISLATORS DEPLORE WAVE OF TERRORISM

PY131414 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Aug 80

[By reporter (Clouvis Mesias]

[Text] The deputies of all the political parties condemned in the Sao Paulo Legislative Assembly the terrorist attacks that have taken place in Sao Paulo. Several of the deputies discussed the attack against the Jewish Social Welfare Association [Uniao Israelita de Bienestar Social] and they urged Justice Minister Abi-Ackel and the state authorities to implement measures for the capture and punishment of those who are guilty.

Deputy Flavio Bierrenbach of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [Partido Movemento Democratico Brasileiro--PMDB], said that this was a vile and shameful attack because it concerns children, and children, the deputy asserted, whether white, black, yellow, Arab or Jewish, are all the same: children. The value of a life cannot be stated in terms of ideology or money.

It is the deputy's opinion that if the police have once again demonstrated their impotence or their incompetence in finding out who is to blame and meting out exemplary punishment. The legislative assembly will have to ask for federal intervention in Sao Paulo so that the federal government can undertake the task that the Sao Paulo police have not been able to carry out.

ARMY MINISTER DENIES SEEKING MORE POWER

PY140111 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia--In a note released today the army minister accuses TRIBUNA DA IMPRENSA reporter (Paulo Branco) of trying to create disagreements among the armed forces. According to the note, the reporter is trying to create confrontations among the armed forces commanders and especially among the people and is seeking to discredit the government and create the right climate for the escalation of subversion.

In an article published on Monday, 11 August, by the TRIBUNA DA IMPRENSA, (Branco) attributed a confidential report to Gen Walter Pires, according to which the general would assume the government if it became necessary.

ITAIPU PRESIDENT SAYS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT ON SCHEDULE

PY140311 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The president of the Itaipu Binational Hydroelectric Company, Costa Cavalcanti, today in Rio de Janeiro opened the First International Symposium on Purchasing Management [Gerencia de Compras]. He said that during the meeting the Brazilians will become aware of the growth of the purchasing and sales sectors of the various Latin American countries.

Regarding the construction of the Itaipu Dam, Costa Cavalcanti indicated that all stages of the program are proceeding on schedule, which will allow the power plant to begin operation in 1983. He added that in addition to being the largest hydroelectric dam in the world, Itaipu Binational is an enterprise of regional and binational integration.

Costa Cavalcanti added that despite difficulties an enterprise like Itaipu has become a challenge and a motivation for Paraguayans and Brazilians. He also revealed that the greatest concern is acquiring the necessary resources for the conclusion of the project, which is considered to be a priority for the two countries. He also said that the contracts that have already been signed cover between 65 and 70 percent of all the resources necessary for the future.

ENERGY MINISTER REPORTS DROP IN OIL CONSUMPTION

PY131733 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Aug 80 p 22

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals yesterday reported that the consumption of imported oil has dropped to 850,000 barrels per day, which is 110,000 barrels less than the 960,000-barrel ceiling established by the National Energy Commission. According to the minister, this decline in consumption allows the country to save approximately $1 billion per year.

INTERIOR MINISTER URGES SUPPORT FOR REFERENDUM

PY131503 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Aug (AFP)--Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez called on the people today to vote in support of the plebiscite to be held on 11 September 1980 for the creation of a new constitution.

Minister Fernandez said that to vote in support of the referendum called by the government junta means to support the new legal measure which will give continuity to the process of freedom, progress, justice and security our society is experiencing.

He also said that voting does not mean risking the achievements obtained through everyone's efforts and sacrifice by allowing the possibility of a return to the institutional regime which was incapable of even preserving the basic values of our coexistence.

The minister made these remarks during a ceremony at government house in the presence of 3,000 Santiago community leaders.

Comments by Politicians

PY131623 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2127 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Aug (LATIN)--Former Chilean politicians today expressed conflictive opinions on the 11 September plebiscite called by the military government to allow Chileans to take a position on the draft constitution.

Andres Zaldivar, former finance minister in the government of former President Eduardo Frei (1964-1970), has said: "There can be no valid plebiscite if basic freedoms are not respected to allow Chileans to take a position on the draft constitution."

Former Justice Minister Jaime Castillo Velasco has said that "the plebiscite does not give any guarantees and it is designed to perpetuate the government."

Patricio Aylwin, former president of the Christian Democratic Party and a former senator, has said that "the plebiscite will in no way change the current situation, that is, we are going to continue under the same government."

Mining leader Guillermo Medina has said that "the people will pass judgment on the proposed constitution and if they reject it, we will have to return to the uncertainty of the past."

State Councillor Jaime Guzman has said that "President Pinochet's announcement of a plebiscite, along with eliciting extraordinary interest in the country, should cause all Chileans to have great optimism, assurance and faith in the future."

Enrique Ortuzar, former foreign minister and president of the commission that drafted the constitution, said that "the Chilean people, after the bitter experiences they have had to endure in the past, will know how to choose the path that will lead them to peace, justice and tranquillity so as to achieve prosperity and greatness."

Finally, Miguel Salazar, president of the Democratic Youth Movement, said that its members will not participate in the plebiscite. "Our decision not to participate does not entail either abstention or a call to others to join us," even though we do not agree with the initiative, Salazar added.

DETECTIVES ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPINGS

PY131731 Paris AFP in Spanish 1620 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Aug [date as received] (AFP)--A score of Chilean policemen appeared today to be responsible for the recent wave of political kidnappings which have upset this capital and led to the death of a student.

The semiofficial news agency ORBE reported that the group, composed of detectives and civilian police officials, was arrested a few hours ago and will be turned over to the courts.

The wave of kidnappings, attributed to an ultrarightist group called Avengers of Martyrs Command [Comando Vengador de Martires--COVEMA], was disclosed 2 weeks ago, when two Catholic newsmen were kidnapped right in downtown Santiago and released a few hours later. Guillermo Hormazabal and Mario Romero asserted that COVEMA had other persons in its power who were also released during the following days, but one of them, the student Jose Eduardo Jara, died from the torture he received from his captors.

Gen Ernesto Baeza (ret), director of the civilian police, resigned from his post yesterday, when the intelligence services of the military government charged the detectives with the kidnappings. President Augusto Pinochet today appointed Gen Fernando Paredes (ret) to replace him as new director of the civilian police. Journalistic circles have stated that COVEMA has participated in at least nine kidnappings, beginning on 23 July. Testimony given by kidnap victims said that COVEMA was formed to avenge the death of Lt Col Roger Vergara, director of the Army Intelligence School, who was machinegunned from a moving car on 15 July.

It was reported that a judge has been especially appointed to investigate all the incidents and, at the request of the Interior Ministry, all the policemen involved in them will have to appear before him.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS PERUVIANS' EXPULSION INVESTIGATED

PY140317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2218 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 13 Aug (LATIN)--Col Ernesto Videla, under secretary of foreign relations, reported here today that the Chilean Foreign Ministry has ordered an investigation of the alleged expulsion from Chile of four Peruvian citizens. The Foreign Ministry official told journalists that the investigation was ordered because of charges made in Lima newspapers which noted that four Peruvians who were in Arica, 2,051 km north of Santiago, were detained while they were taking pictures in front of the Chilean university. According to Lima press reports, the four Peruvian citizens were arrested last week by military personnel and were later expelled from the country after being tortured.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT PRONOUNCES ECONOMY HEALTHY

PY131213 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon stated yesterday that the country's economic situation is solid and international reserves will reach $4 billion this year. The Central Bank president had participated in a seminar held at the Sheraton Hotel after which he stated that reports to the effect that there will be changes in the exchange rate with the U.S. dollar are groundless. He indicated that those who want to play the lottery are welcome to do so, but they are bound to lose. He added that the plebiscite will give the country more stability and this in turn will permit a faster economic growth. Concerning the slump experienced by the stock market, Bardon explained that the market is too small and its fluctuations are of no importance.

Oscar Mejia, member of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), a leftist political organization which belongs to the FDR, today told ACAN-EFE that the recent strikes carried out in El Salvador served only to peacefully demonstrate the popular organizations' ability to rally the people. "However, the general strike called by the FDR for 13,14 and 15 August is also an offensive against the army and the security forces which may become the beginning of the final battle for the achievement of power by the mass organizations," Mejia added.

According to Mejia, a well-defined front already exists in the northern and eastern areas of the country where the Salvadoran Army and the members of the United Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) fight regularly.

The DRU is made up of Marxist political-military organizations such as the People's Liberation Forces, the Revolutionary People's Army, the Armed Forces of National Resistance and the Communist Party of El Salvador.

Aside from the DRU and other Marxist organizations, the FDR also includes moderate leftist forces, Social Democrats, splinter groups from the Christian Democratic Party, students, unions and church sectors which have come together because of their radical opposition to the civilian-military junta that rules in El Salvador.

Mejia affirmed that the FDR can mobilize 500,000 people, half of whom are trained in military self-defense. "We have enough weapons to defeat the army and the security organizations," he said.

"If the final uprising to overthrow the present regime does not start with the strike tomorrow, it may start on 15 October, on the first anniversary of the government junta," Mejia noted.

The BPR member denounced the violation of human rights, the U.S. intervention in his country, the Venezuelan Government's support for the civilian-military junta and the actions of the Honduran and Guatemalan armies against guerrillas and peasants on the border areas with El Salvador.

Mejia said that certain Central American governments will break diplomatic relations with El Salvador soon. He said that the European ambassadors, except for [words indistinct], have already left San Salvador in the face of the FDR campaign throughout the world.

Political observers believe that the FDR is becoming what the Nicaraguan Government junta, founded in San Jose (Costa Rica), was at one time, and that the DRU is the fighting force just like the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] was.

The Nicaraguan junta and the FSLN were made up of people with very different ideologies but were united under the common denominator of anti-Somozism. The DRU and the FDR have the common denominator of their complete opposition to the Salvadoran revolutionary junta.

The Salvadoran Government described tomorrow's strike as a "provocation." The business sector pointed out that $40 million will be lost with the strike. The church hierarchy is asking the people to remain calm and the people are overwhelmed by anxiety and fear.

"The oligarchic ultraright is protesting uselessly within the country or is keeping silent in its refuge in Miami," Mejia told the ACAN-EFE correspondent.

The specter of a massacre hangs over El Salvador on the eve of the strike. More than 60 persons were killed in violent actions on 19 March during the last strike to protest the state of siege that the authorities had decreed in El Salvador.

BORDER POLICE ORDERED TO AID BOLIVIANS SEEKING REFUGE

FY140306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2212 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 13 Aug (LATIN)--The Peruvian Government has reported that it has instructed police personnel on duty along the Peruvian-Bolivian border to grant "maximum aid" to Bolivians seeking refuge in Peru. The order, which was issued by the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry, was announced yesterday by the director of the Interior Ministry, Hector Lopez, to the delegates to the Latin America and Caribbean Solidarity Committee [Comite de Solidaridad con America Latina y el Caribe--COSALC] (an organization headquartered in Lima that defends human rights) and to the Peruvian Human Rights Committee.

Lopez noted that the Interior Ministry had ordered an investigation on the behavior of Bolivian police in Peruvian border territory in accordance with what leftist Peruvian deputies have charged.

Lopez, who stands second in the hierarchy after Minister Jose de la Jara, promised that he will submit to the delegates a list of government representatives who will offer aid to Bolivian politicians who are pursued in their country and who seek refuge in Peru by entering through Puno, located on the Bolivian border.

PERUVIANS CHARGE THEY WERE TORTURED IN CHILE

FY120346 Paris AFP in Spanish 2009 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Aug (AFP)--The newspaper EL CORREO, in Lima, today reports that four Peruvian citizens have charged that they were detained and tortured in Arica, Chile. Miguel Angel Herrera, 29; Justo Fajardo Nieto, 38; Alejandro Gonzalez Hernandez, 37; and Luis Henriquez, 24, said in Tacna that last weekend they were detained for 6 hours at the military garrison and that they were tortured so that they would confess they were spies.

They reported that military police from the Rancagua Regiment detained them when they were taking pictures in front of Arica University and that they were placed against the wall until officials from the police investigation department arrived at the scene. They added that the police forced them with guns against their necks to climb into military vehicles that took them to the garrison. There they were beaten with sharp objects to make them confess they were spies, before finally being released.

ECONOMY MINISTER ANNOUNCES WAGE HIKES

FY131653 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Economy, Finance and Commerce Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias has announced gradual adjustments of wages and salaries both in the private and public sectors, without overlooking inflation, which is on the order of 60 percent.

He made it clear that, although periodic readjustments will be made, these will no longer include economic packages [paquetazos] like those issued in the past. He said that one must be aware of the inflationary process and that the economic plans must effectively cope with it, thus avoiding complications for the country. He said public administration workers will soon receive an important increase based on the new salaries they will earn as soon as a draft constitution is approved. He made these remarks shortly before entering the plenary session of the Senate. He noted that perhaps today he will request the National Congress to designate the date in which [passage indistinct].

ROYO DISCUSSES CARTER NOTE, OTHER ISSUES

PA140347 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] This morning President Aristides Royo visited two new national industries, Empaques de Colon S.A. [Colon Packaging] and Cauchos [Rubber] Panama S.A.. President Royo took advantage of the journalists' presence to call a brief news conference in which he announced that he had just received a statement signed by U.S. President Jimmy Carter in which the latter announced that his administration will try to obtain an amendment to the recently passed Act 1198 according to which Canal Zone waters are included within U.S. territorial waters. With regard to this President Royo said the following:

On 11 August, that is to say 2 days ago, U.S. President Jimmy Carter signed a law containing Act 1198. I think it is law 96243. In it a distinction between U.S. internal and external waters is made for the purpose of defining what are considered U.S. jurisdictional or territorial seas.

The problem is caused by clause C of article 2 of this act which says that domestic or territorial waters include the waters of all the states in the Union, including the Puerto Rico Commonwealth, U.S. Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the Canal Zone. This could lead us to think several things:

First, that this law copies an 1895 law, and an inclusion following the Hay-Bunau Varilla treaties of 1904 and 18 November 1903 which came into effect in 1904. We could think that it might be an error made in copying the old law. We could also think that it is a malicious act by Congress.

In view of this, the U.S. President at our request signed a statement saying that this inclusion of the Canal Zone was made for security reasons so it could be under U.S. protection. Under no circumstances, however, could the Canal Zone waters be considered U.S. waters.

President Carter adds in his statement that the waters of the former Canal Zone are strictly under the Canal Commission administration and, therefore, it is this commission which can define the use and disposition of these waters. Also that when the term Canal Zone is used, it does not mean it has been included as a U.S. territory. President Carter also, within this act he signed, says that any of the U.S. rights in relation to the Panama Canal will be exerted according to the Panama Canal Treaties and exclusively by the Panama Canal Commission. He also said that the administration will try to obtain an amendment from Congress so that the concept, Canal Zone, is withdrawn from the definition of what is understood by U.S. waters.

We are now in a waiting period which President Carter has requested with this statement. We are going to wait for the result of this proposal by the Carter administration to Congress to obtain the amendment.

This is a recent event of which I have just informed our foreign minister. We just received the note. The Republic of Panama can independently make a protest through the Foreign Ministry and send the U.S. President and Congress a petition asking them to withdraw the term Canal Zone from the U.S. territorial waters concept included in the aforementioned law.

[Begin recording] [Question] International reports speak of a 10-hour visit and also of a 1-week vacation period. Could you give us more details about these trips?

[Answer] Thank you. Regardi[illegible] the visit to Caracas, first, it is true that we shall go to Caracas on 22 August for [illegible]basic reasons. The firs[illegible] is certainly the signing of an agreement between the Ve[illegible]lan and Panamanian Governments. We had not wanted to make a public announcement, however, because it must have prior approval by the cabinet council. However, we are already taking all the respective steps with the Venezuelan Government. Meanwhile we are working with the public works minister on a draft agreement between Venezuela and Panama for the building of a highway which would link the Arraijan-Chorrera highway to the Tumba Muerto highway in Panama City.

This project has been favorably received by Venezuela and we can say has been the best offer received by Panama. It has a 20-year deadline at a 6-percent interest rate and the use of the Venezuelan petroleum fund, I believe. This a Venezuelan petroleum fund from the export of petroleum. It also has a 3-year grace period and we believe it will be a magnificent project which will create employment for many Panamanians.

There are two projects: one, the highway and the other a bridge to replace the obsolete bridge which the United States built for us in accordance with the 1955 treaty. The bridge was built in 1963 and has caused many deaths because of its poor design.

The second aspect of our visit to Venezuela involves a possible petroleum agreement to guarantee supply and prices, as well as an increase in the terms of the old petroleum agreement between Panama and Venezuela. As all Panamanians know, Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico, and Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela, signed on 3 August in San Jose, Costa Rica, a petroleum agreement whose terms have been published in Panama. We are going to talk to them about the effects of the petroleum agreement and its advantages for Panama, especially regarding the future development of projects related to the substitution of fuel energy for hydroelectric power or the use of a fuel called gasohol or alcoholine.

Regarding the third question, after my trip to Venezuela I will go on a 1-week trip which will not be entirely a rest because it will be mixed with work, including talks with businessmen and industrialists from other countries so they will come to Panama to invest and take advantage of the great investment opportunities existing in Panama. Also I must say that I am taking my family with me because I hardly see them. When I begin working in the morning my children are still asleep and I finish working at night they are also usually asleep. I think that as a human being I have the right to be with my family a week.

[Question] Mr President, on precisely 3 August, which you have mentioned, President Carazo expressed his support for a meeting of Central American presidents to discuss regional matters. Could you tell us if Panama will advance any proposal regarding this?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, when President Carazo returned from Peru and stopped in Panama to talk to us, jointly with Sergio Ramirez of Nicaragua, we considered the possibility of calling a chiefs of state meeting which would be preceded by a foreign ministers' meeting. I believe that four or five attempts have been made to hold a Central American foreign ministers' meeting and they have failed. It has not been possible.

The violent situation existing in the region, as well as the lack of social and political stability in some Central American countries, made it essential for economic and social reasons to hold a foreign ministers' meeting, but there have always been some problems on the part of some countries. One of them would unexpectedly say: We are not going. The initiative would then fail. This is a regrettable situation and I think it is a failure within the peace efforts made throughout the region by various countries including Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama.

[Question] Mr President, it seems that the issue of the site of the meetings could be one of the main problems. Would Panama be willing to host both the foreign ministers and chiefs of state meetings?

[Answer] Panama is always willing to host any meeting for the purpose of establishing peace in Central America and in the whole world.

[Question] Mr President, your visits next week include a visit to Nicaragua. Apart from the general purpose of getting acquainted with its situation, is Panama going to promote any aid efforts to help this country which needs assistance at this time and whose leadership is being discussed at the international level?

[Answer] Definitely, I believe that Nicaragua cannot be left alone, nor should it be. It is a nation which was almost destroyed as a result of the presence of a bloody dictator who did not want to leave power, but who was in the end defeated by the Sandinist Liberation Army. We believe we must be at Nicaragua's side and we have advised the U.S. Government that it should help Nicaragua. We have spoken to several chiefs of state so that all of us will jointly help Nicaragua.

Panama is not a country of great resources or possibilities, but through technological assistance, such as agriculture, business development, I believe that the Panamanian Government and businessmen can sincerely help Nicaragua. On this trip we shall make on 21 August, in which we shall go in the morning and return in the afternoon, we are going to take a couple of Panamanian businessmen--German Gil Sanchez of the Panamanian Business Executives Association and Gabriel Luis Galindo, as well as agricultural development officials and the minister, the foreign minister, as well as the education minister, because we are going to analyze literacy problems. I think that Panama, without making investments, can give human resource aid to this country which needs so much aid.

[Question] Mr President, one last question. Not long ago in Costa Rica, political circles close to President Herrera Campins said that perhaps Panama would invite President Herrera Campins to the inauguration or conclusion ceremonies of the new bridge?

[Answer] There is an old saying which says that one cannot skin the tiger without having shot him first. We have not signed the agreement in Caracas yet. The agrement still has to go to the cabinet council and later for its signature in Caracas which I personally intend to witness on the 22d. On that day, President Herrera Campins will inform the press if he can come to Panama and when it would be.

[Question] This does not discount an invitation from Panama.

[Answer] He has a standing invitation to come to Panama. [end recording]

MINISTERS DEPART FOR TRADE TALKS WITH MEXICO

PA131414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1527 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Panama, 12 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Gustavo Gonzalez, Panamanian planning and economic policy minister, and Arturo Melo, Panamanian commerce and industries minister, left today for Mexico City to specify the terms of a commercial and industrial exchange between Panama and Mexico. The Panamanian officials' trip to Mexico is in response to President Jose Lopez Portillo's visit to this capital on 27 July this year, a visit which resulted in new terms for the two countries' bilateral relations.

According to Minister Gonzalez, the 27-hour visit to Mexico will be used to examine the capacity of Mexico's industries to produce more for other Latin American markets and to examine the capacity of Latin American industries to produce more for the Mexican market. The visit will also be used to explore the possibility of Panama increasing its participation in the Mexican stock market.

For his part, Minister Melo said that the talks with the various Mexican industrial sectors will have specific short-term effects.

"We know that Panama can obtain much from this exchange in the areas of the chemical industry and 'mill industry' [empresas maquila]", Minister Melo stressed.

JOINT HEMISPHERE POLICY ON REFUGEES URGED

PA131922 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "The Refugee Problem"]

[Text] A few days ago the OAS held a special meeting, called at the request of the U.S. Government, to discuss the distressing refugee problem in our hemisphere which has reached such alarming proportions that it deserves attention by all member countries.

It has been estimated that in recent years more than 15 million people have had to seek refuge due to wars, civilian disturbances, persecutions or hostile stands by their governments. But in general these situations were more frequent in other areas, particularly in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

In other cases, suffering was only temporary, for instance, the return home of 200,000 residents of the former Rhodesia once the conflict in Zimbabwe ended, or the return of an almost similar number of Nicaraguans to their country after the overthrow of Somoza.

But the recent exodus of more than 100,000 Cubans--in addition to those who will leave in the future--added to the thousands of Salvadorans fleeing the worsening climate of violence of that neighboring Central American country, and the Haitians seeking, above all, job opportunities somewhere where they will not have to endure their president for life, turn the issue into a veritable crisis.

Most of those who have managed to settle elsewhere are currently in the United States, a country which since 1975 has received more than 600,000 refugees. In the past 10 months it has received 230,000 of these refugees. The Washington government's idea is to seek the cooperation of other hemispheric countries in order to alleviate its economic burden, which so far it has been shouldering practically alone.

In accordance with that line of thought, the United States has proposed that the OAS cooperate more closely with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees so that the regional organization "can provide an institutional structure than guarantees the fulfillment of legal obligations and guarantees that the member states receive the aid they need to meet their responsibilities toward displaced individuals."

It is true that there is much apathy toward this problem on the part of most Latin American governments, but the situation will undoubtedly worsen and sooner or later we will all have to face reality and accept the fact that the implementation of joint policies is a means to partly resolve the drama of thousands of families.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN-COSTA RICAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PA130415 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2318 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Joint communique on visit to Costa Rica by members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, issued on 12 August 1980 in San Jose, as read by Alvaro Antillo--live]

[Text] At the invitation of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution; Arturo J. Cruz and Rafael Cordova Rivas paid an official visit to the Republic of Costa Rica, accompanied by an official Nicaraguan delegation. During their conversations both parties expressed the high spirit of understanding and strong ties of friendship that exists between their peoples and governments.

On analyzing the current situation in Central America and the Caribbean, both parties agreed on the need to conduct their relations according to the principle of peaceful coexistence and harmony among states; to respect the rights of peoples to choose their own social, economic and political systems through the exercise of self-determination and to solve their internal affairs based on their historical development. They believe it is imperative to continue defending respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, as vital conditions for peaceful coexistence in the region.

Both parties reviewed the current situation of the hemisphere and the world and agreed to say that people who share the same historic legacy, as Nicaragua and Costa Rica, must support each other and be united in the just demands and claims submitted to a third country. In this context, they reaffirmed their unconditional support to the principles contained in the American Convention on Human Rights and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, as guarantee that they will be observed for peace, harmony and coexistence among states. They also agreed to strongly protest all actions which impinge upon the life and physical integrity of persons.

They expressed their belief that the Central American integration process ought to be an effective instrument of political, economic and social development for the benefit of nations which have expressed their willingness to abide by the principles established in the charter of economic duties and rights.

They also urge the other Central American governments to respect in their economic relations those principles and particularly those established in the San Jose declaration, approved during the Central American foreign ministers meeting on 14 and 15 March 1980.

In view of the fact that not all the foreign ministers of Central America can attend the meeting to be held in Managua, Nicaragua, from 14-16 August 1980, which was agreed upon in the declaration of San Jose in March 1980, both parties have agreed to hold a meeting on the same date and place with the foreign ministers who are able to attend in order to get the necessary support for another meeting in the near future with the participation of all the foreign ministers of the region.

Both parties agreed to exhort the other nine countries who will benefit from the Venezuelan-Mexican aid plan in the field of hydrocarbons to donate to building a pavilion for the university for peace, as proof of our recognition to both states for their significant action on behalf of our countries. Contributions should be in the amount of 10 cents on the dollar, for each barrel of crude, imported by the nine countries of the region, a contribution that Costa Rica and Nicaragua will make effective the moment they sign their agreements with Mexico and Venezuela.

Both parties will maintain their firm position and double their efforts at the OAS, to hold a meeting analyzing the human rights situation in Bolivia.

The Nicaraguan delegation expressed its decision to support the efforts of the coffee growing countries to obtain stable prices for their product. One of the actions it will take is to urge other countries, which still have not done so, to cooperate with the efforts and initiatives being made toward obtaining stable prices for coffee. They also recognized the special importance that the efforts the Costa Rican Government, and particularly President Carazo, has made and is making in defense of the prices of coffee has for our countries.

According to what was approved at the last meeting of the Central American foreign ministers, they agreed that they should remain united at the next international meeting to be held in a few days at the United Nations. Among the points on which they agreed, they mention the need to establish the foundations for an International Monetary System more stable and efficient; the need to establish more active mechanisms for transferring funds and economic resources from industrialized to developing countries; the implementation of measures necessary to modify the present structure of international economic relations and the need to increase Latin America's international negotiating capacity in order to set up a new international economic order.

Both parties expressed their satisfaction regarding the constant increase of commercial exchange between their countries, which has been possible to a great extent because of the $35 million loan granted by Costa Rica to Nicaragua, and the wide-ranging credit extended to Nicaragua for making purchases from Costa Rica.

Regarding the commercial debts incurred prior to the revolution, both parties agreed to establish a system through their respective central banks for setting up a payment plan and the policy to be followed.

Regarding the balance of payments, they agreed to seek financing for the pending balances with the Central American Compensation Chamber, based on a Central American Monetary Council plan approved on 9 August 1980 in Honduras.

The Costa Ricans informed the Nicaraguans on the present status of the contract between the Costa Rican Electricity Institute and the Nicaraguan Energy Institute for the interconnection of electric power and for a future exchange of electric power between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. This will make it possible for Costa Rica to supply hydroelectric energy to Nicaragua and thereby will reduce the oil consumption of Nicaraguan power plants. It will mean electric power at the service of both countries, with Costa Rica sharing its power reserves. According to the report submitted, it should be operational in February 1982.

Both parties agreed to coordinate development projects to replace the use of hydrocarbons, in view of the high prices of fuel and transportation, by using boats or railroad and granting port facilities. They particularly agreed to begin talks immediately and to reach conclusions at the highest level. In particular, they referred, to the convenience of using Limon's port facilities, river and railroad transportation to the north, and a sea link with Nicaragua.

Regarding the building of canals in the Atlantic region, the two governments agreed to form a joint commission to carry out studies during September for this project. They agreed to exchange information and technology to replace, as soon and as much as possible, the use of oil and its byproducts, with renewable energy resources that can be produced in their own territory, as well as to take better advantage of hydraulic resources in both countries. This field of development was considered priority.

They also agreed to exchange oil byproducts in order to regulate and lower the cost of transportation to the various zones in the two countries. In this respect, Costa Rican and Nicaraguan authorities will meet again soon to determine the procedure to be followed to exchange oil byproducts that Costa Rica is able to supply on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua and Nicaragua can compensate by delivering these same products in the Guanacaste zone and in the border zone in the north. In both cases, reducing transportation costs of the product, based on refinery location and the zone to be served, will be considered.

They agreed to grant the LANICA airline a provisional permit to operate between Panama City and San Jose. Afterwards, they will negotiate the signing of a bilateral agreement to this effect.

They also expressed their decision to solve legal and administrative conflicts regarding the property of the Nicaraguan Government in Costa Rica. According to existing laws and procedures they will try to solve the pending problems as soon as possible.

The agreed to establish a technical aid program for registration and other legal areas under which Nicaraguan officials will come to Costa Rican to study and observe.

In view of the fact that the Costa Rican Government is completing the highway to Los Chiles, which is considered very important by both countries, they established the facilities for allowing Costa Rica to build the highway in Nicaraguan territory up to the river. They agreed to give instructions to their respective representatives to the Central American Bank so that together they can negotiate the loans for Nicaragua to increase the construction of that highway in Nicaraguan territory, in order to open an international highway between the two countries.

They agreed on the need to increase the exchange of experience in the field of transportation by land, air, railroad and water, with the certainty that this mutual assistance will contribute to strengthening the systems of basic administration to encourage production in both countries.

Costa Rica specifically offered technical aid in matters related to railroad administration and electrification. With the same idea they recommended the unification of policies to regulate international air and sea transportation. In this respect they will to try establish specific bilateral agreements for each sector.

They agreed that Costa Rica will give technical aid to Nicaragua in matters related to the banana industry and will send Costa Rican experts on production, shipping, handling and packaging. They also agreed on the importance of studying the foundations for a banana policy to meet international requirements.

Both parties agreed to appoint a joint commission to negotiate a fisheries agreement in waters along the borders of the two countries.

The three members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, together with the rest of the delegation, expressed to President Rodrigo Carazo their deepest recognition of the many demonstrations of friendship they received from the people and Government of Costa Rica during the pleasant visit to San Jose.

Signed in San Jose, 12 August 1980.

PRESIDENCY MINISTER STRESSES SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

PA131854 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1456 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri, Costa Rican minister of the presidency, has stated that the political, economic and social model being forged in Nicaragua benefits all of Central America.

The official accompanied Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova, members of the Nicaraguan junta of reconstruction, during the placing of a wreath at the national monument in San Jose. The three members of the Nicaraguan junta have paid an official visit to this country in order to strengthening economic and friendship ties.

Cordero Croceri lashed out at those who criticize Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio for the assistance he gave to the Sandinists in their armed struggle. He affirmed that if the president did so, it was because 98 percent of the Costa Ricans supported the revolutionary process. "Those who criticize in the newspapers President Carazo's actions must bear this in mind," the minister of the presidency and former ambassador to Nicaragua stated.

Cordero also criticized former Costa Rican presidents who were friendly with defeated Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, especially those who "accompanied him from one party to another." The minister added that Costa Rica will continue to support the Nicaraguan Government, "regardless of who likes it or not."

ALLEGED SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS DETAINED

PA130342 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1346 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 12 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican public security authorities Monday captured a group of 20 Salvadorans and 2 Nicaraguans, all suspected of training with weapons on Costa Rican territory. The operation was part of a search begun to detect any camp that might be operating for the training of rebels.

The detained Salvadorans, nonetheless, have strongly denied that they are guerrillas, claiming that they came to Costa Rica under contract to work on a bamboo plantation that renders its services to the Standard Fruit Company.

Several of them even affirmed that they did not have to come to Costa Rica to train because Nicaragua is available for that purpose. According to them, they were offered military training when they passed through Nicaragua, but they did not accept it because they are peasants.

The foreigners were detained as part of an operation designed by the Public Security Ministry's Criminal Investigations Directorate (DIC). Shortly before this happened, judicial investigation organization authorities had searched the area where the Salvadorans were found (in the Atlantic area), but did not detect anything irregular. When the DIC officials arrived, they detained the Central Americans who, according to some, are only peasants. The judicial agents' visit, reportedly served only to scare away the guerrillas who had allegedly been training in the area.

EL SALVADOR

SECURITY FORCES CLASH WITH STRIKERS, GUERRILLAS

'Weak Support' for Strike

PA131736 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Aug (AFP)--With weak support from the labor sectors, the nation-wide strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to express total rejection of the current government regime has begun here. However, nervousness and tension under the threat of disturbances are evident in the Salvadoran capital where four youths were killed this morning in the first clash of the day with army patrols.

Approximately 90 percent of urban buses were operating this morning and most workers in private enterprise and the public sector went to work without any problems. Most businesses in San Salvador also opened their doors as usual today, while the nationwide strike is hardly felt in public offices. The flow of vehicles on the streets and avenues of the city is normal and vehicles are moving about without any difficulty.

Heavy military patrolling extended throughout the city and outskirts. This prevented leftwing groups from erecting barricades downtown and in the outskirts of the capital, as they attempted early today. In the Monteserrat sector in the southern part of the city a group of leftists who were erecting barricades were cuaght by a military patrol and in the clash four youths were killed, it was reported here.

Also, the mayor's office of Antiguo Cuscatlan, some 6 km southwest of San Salvador, was blown up today by a charge of dynamite, but the attack caused no casualties.

Managua Report

PA132114 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Despite limited information being received from El Salvador on strike situation, we contacted Salvadoran newsman Cesar Padilla, of EL INDEPENDIENTE, who offered the following report:

The 3-day strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] started at 2050 Tuesday evening when the workers union of CEL [the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission] which provides electricity to El Salvador, staged a 30-minute strike.

This morning, all streets of San Salvador, the business and working sectors were totally under military control. Part of the population, that which is not organized, proceeded to their work. In general, however, the Salvadoran people are awaiting instructions from the FDR for the rest of the day. We could say that about 20 percent of the public transportation is operating.

Guerrilla Activities

PA132202 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1840 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] This morning a clash occurred during a raid in San Ramon, La Chacra. Several weapons and propaganda from the People's Liberation Forces [FPL] were found. The clash lasted several hours and six persons were killed.

Another clash occurred in (El Plan del Quito) where nine persons were killed and a soldier was wounded. In San Ramon another six persons were killed during a subversive operation stopping buses. The patrols in the area promptly dislodged the persons who had placed the buses across the street. We also received an anonymous telephone call from the FPL claiming responsibility for this operation in which the patrols were ambushed.

It was also reported that nine persons were killed in Tejutla, Chalatenango during another clash, that another soldier was killed in this sector, and that five bodies are located in this area, in El Limon. The authorities are being asked to collect the bodies since the stench is unbearable.

Another report for our listeners says that two persons were killed. They are Jesus Ena and the Paz de la Reina court secretary, Alfonso Vasquez. This occurred when some 200 guerrillas stopped two buses. These two persons were riddled with bullets.

We were also informed from Chalatenango that a group of some 100 men stopped buses and took the documents from sailor Angel Navas. Also according to the report three [figure as heard] alleged relatives of the former president, General Romero, were kidnapped. They are Catalino Romero and Antonio Romero. They were aboard the bus stopped by the guerrillas. The guerrillas had with them three children whom they used as shields, the bus passengers said. The kidnapped persons, related to General Romero, were taken to some unidentified place.

Clashes With Army, Casualties

PA132122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Aug (AFP)--At least 50 members of the leftwing were killed this morning in San Salvador and its surroundings in clashes with army patrols when they tried to set up roadblocks during the first day of a nationwide strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

The situation in San Salvador, however, remains calm, where the strike had little support from the workers and the army is maintaining strict vigilance throughout the city.

The high number of casualties, which according to rumors could be 100, occurred when guerrilla commands started to harass the military detachments installed throughout the city's perimeter. The soldiers replied without any consideration and combined forces from the police and the army advanced in every direction causing many casualties among the guerrillas, military sources reported.

On Ilopango Boulevard, some 3 km east of San Salvador, some 30 leftwing guerrillas were killed by the soldiers in an ambush set up after they were withdrawing from an attack on an army post. The infantry was reinforced with helicopters and planes during violent combat which lasted over an hour.

In Ilopango the security forces also had some casualties, but so far the army has not confirmed it, even if other sources believe their casualties to number at least five.

Also, in northern San Salvador, soldiers killed another 12 members of the leftwing when they tried to attack a military post. Approximately 40 guerrillas wearing olive green uniforms, their faces covered with black-striped handkerchiefs, clashed with the soldiers in that sector. The soldiers reportedly had two wounded.

The army reported that in Zacamil it had seized a large quantity of arms from the guerrillas, including M-1 rifles, sawed-off shotguns, grenades and ammunition.

In the Mariona sector, some 4 km north of San Salvador, there was another big clash, but the number of victims has not been disclosed, although according to reports there were many.

Except for these violent clashes and the high number of casualties, the situation in the rest of the country is quiet and the strike called by the leftwing seems to have failed, official sources have indicated. Leftwing groups have tried to set up barricades in several sectors of the capital, but the overwhelming presence of soldiers in the streets has prevented them from carrying out their objective. The business office in San Salvador so far is calm and commercial activities and public services are operating in a relatively normal manner.

'Political Violence'

PA140026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2334 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--A 3-day general strike declared by leftist groups here has failed in its first day but the political violence has continued and at least 100 persons are estimated to have been killed in armed clashes between army and leftist guerrillas. Unofficial reports indicate that besides 33 confirmed dead in different clashes today in outlying areas of the capital and in the interior of the country, another 70 persons were reportedly killed in skirmishes in different parts of El Salvador.

Thousands of Salvadorans went to work today, disregarding the call to a general strike made last week by the opposition "Moderate Revolutionary Front" (FDR) [Revolutionary Democratic Front] which consists of moderate and radical leftist sectors.

In an apparent "show" to attempt to point up the failure of the strike, three members of the governing Salvadoran junta today, flanked by security guards, toured the markets of the capital and certain central areas of the capital.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and the Christian Democrats Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich were accompanied by mariachis in their tour of several main streets of San Salvador, which has been under intense vigilance by hundreds of soldiers and security guards who are also patrolling San Salvador in armored personnel carriers and every type of military vehicle. The folkloric spectacle of the three rulers was witnessed by hundreds of curious onlookers who tensely transited the downtown area of the capital.

The armed "self-defense" actions announced by the leftist groups in San Salvador and the interior of the country did not materialize in the capital's commercial center although clashes of some intensity did occur in the suburbs.

At least 12 presumed leftists died this morning in Plan del Pito, a colony in northern San Salvador. Another 6 were killed in La Chacra, in eastern San Salvador, and another 6 in San Ramon, in the north. Four more bodies were found in a colony southeast of the capital and three more were found in a residential area in the northeast.

Conflicting reports from the interior of the country indicated that more than 70 persons had died in different clashes but the authorities could not confirm the reports. At least another 24 persons died in armed clashes on Tuesday, raising to 125 the number of victims in the last 2 days, and raising to 375 the number of dead in the last 20 days, one of the highest figures of recent months.

The illegal Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces today also announced the killing of Salvadoran industrialist Eduardo Guirola Valverde, who was kidnapped by this group several weeks ago in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of San Salvador. Guirola's body was found inside a European minibus which was abandoned in a residential sector 2 km west of downtown San Salvador.

For many, the defeat of the left is evident after the first 24 hours of the strike, although the possibility of violent actions by the left in the next 2 days has not been discarded, and these could be bolder than the attempts made today in the outlying districts of the capital.

According to political observers, a pointed failure in the call to strike, as it has occurred today, would also imply a loss of international support for the Revolutionary Democratic Front which is struggling to attain international recognition as a "belligerent party" in the sociopolitical struggle which has convulsed El Salvador for the last 2 years.

The people's disregard of the call to strike, would demonstrate that the "front" does not have the popular support which it claims to have, which in some manner could affect its efforts in the international field.

U.S. Advisers' Alleged Participation

PA140254 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Salvadoran Armed Forces were harassed all day today by the military-political organizations. While the nationwide strike called today by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) was progressively extending throughout the country, the revolutionary organizations were engaged in fierce clashes with military units posted everywhere in the capital and in strategic sites.

The soldiers were attacked last night by members of the People's Revolutionary Army in Matapel, Soyapango Department. In San Jacinto, close to the capital, fierce clashes took place in which approximately 100 guerrillas and the same number of soldiers participated. Newsmen were not allowed in the zone by a military sentry and the population was forcibly evacuated by soldiers.

A police post in Zacamil was attacked by the military-political organizations. Armed clashes took place this morning in different sectors of the country, while the troops of the military regime patrolled the most important cities in the country.

According to reports, U.S. military advisers are participating in organizing counter-insurgency operations.

Clashes, which lasted at least 30 minutes, were reported in San Salvador next to Metro-Centro, a commercial center, and to the KAES offices. The revolutionary organizations blew up several bridges. San Miguel and two other cities are without electric power. Several bombs exploded in other towns. The revolutionary organizations also harassed the customs post in the main highway.

The general strike will soon stop all activities in El Salvador, Radio Noticias del Continente was told this by Juan Jose Martel, FDR leader. He also said that the strike already is a success. He added that large sectors of industry have been affected by the strike. He also denounced the intimidation campaign carried out by the Christian Democratic-military junta and the placing of the capital and other sectors under military control to try to oppose the nationwide strike. Martel added that although many buses are circulating, this represents a false normality because armed policemen dressed in civilian clothes are driving the buses. The same, he said, is true of stores. Although many were open, business was slow and many employees were absent. He also stressed the important participation of public employees in the strike. They joined the strike, despite a government decree threatening to take drastic measures against those who supported the strike.

BPR MEMBER CALLS STRIKE 'OFFENSIVE' AGAINST ARMY

PA131330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1925 GMT 12 Aug 80

[By Felix Pacho]

[Text] Panama City, 12 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--A representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) has stated here that the mass organizations will reply with arms if the army harasses them during the strike that will start in El Salvador tomorrow.

GUATEMALA

UK MINISTER RIDLEY SAYS TALKS NOT ON BELIZE

PA140400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0116 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicholas Ridley, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, announced here today that Guatemala and the United Kingdom are going to hold a third round of negotiations on Belize in the last quarter of 1980. At the end of a 3-day visit to Guatemala Ridley said that his visit to this country was a "private" visit and that the matters he discussed with the Guatemalan authorities are "confidential." Ridley also said that his talks with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez included no negotiations on Belize's future, because no Belizean representative was present. On another subject, the British minister denied that Cuba is gaining influence in the territory of Belize.

GUERRILLA AMBUSH KILLS 12 SOLDIERS, WOUNDS 4

PA131904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Aug (AFP)--Twelve Guatemalan Army soldiers were killed and four others wounded in a clash with a guerrilla command in Alta Verapaz Department, some 200 km north of this capital, according to official reports received here today. The guerrilla ambush took place near El Cha del Chise Lagoon on Tuesday afternoon when a military patrol was on its way to the northwestern department of Quiche, where the guerrillas have intensified their activities in recent weeks. Army spokesmen added that the wounded soldiers were immediately taken to the military hospital in this city while the bodies of the rest of the patrol will be transferred for funeral services today.

The attempt against the military patrol was interpreted by political circles today as retaliation by the guerrillas, who were trying to avenge the death of 10 rebels killed by the army last week in Quezaltenango Department.

Other reports revealed the murder here of Alfonso Velasquez, the former mayor of Mazatenango, on the southern coast of the country, some 155 km from here. Velasquez was machinegunned Tuesday night, presumably by leftist guerrillas who killed him for his affiliation with the ultrarightist National Liberation Movement (MLN).

Meanwhile, on Tuesday afternoon ultrarightist clandestine groups murdered social democratic lawyer Victor Rodriguez in Coban, 190 km to the north. Finally, a woman lawyer and professor at the Western University Center (Centro Universitario de Occidente--CUNOC) was also killed yesterday, supposedly by ultraright terrorist commands.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CONCERNED OVER PARTY RIFT

PA122050 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Congress President Tomas Cepeda Guzman admitted today that the internal situation of the Revolutionary Party [PR] as a result of the withdrawal of the deputies, which are now part of the so-called Blue and White Wing, is cause for concern. These dissidents staged a demonstration yesterday in Jalapa to repudiate party secretary Jorge Garcia Granados and announced they will hold a similar demonstration late this month in the capital.

HONDURAS

ISSUE OF HONDURANS IMPRISONED IN NICARAGUA UNDER DISCUSSION

PA131323 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Ministry yesterday began to discuss the problems faced by eight Hondurans who are under arrest in Nicaragua under various charges, including participation in counterrevolutionary actions. Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso said that he has spoken with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto to find a solution to the problem which could affect relations between the two countries. One of those under arrest was recently sentenced to 30 years, the maximum penalty established by Nicaraguan laws, for his participation in the killing of a literacy worker.

STUDENT LEADER SAYS ARGENTINA ADVISING RIGHTIST GROUPS

PA131903 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Miguel Paz, candidate for the presidency of the Honduran University Students Federation (FEUH), charged here today that "high-ranking Argentine officers who live in the country under the cover of diplomatic posts are advising extreme rightist paramilitary groups."

Paz is supported by the Revolutionary University Force [Fuerza Universitaria Revolucionaria --FUR], a movement which broke off from the larger University Reform Front.

"We are aware that after the visit of the Argentine deputy foreign minister 3 months ago, Argentine professors who work in our university began to be harassed," Paz said. According to the young politician, "at least three paramilitary groups currently operate in the country. They emulate the actions of the death squads which operate in most of the countries of the continent."

Miguel Paz is a 23-year-old medical student and former activist of the University Reform Front revolutionary faction, an extreme leftist group which is the basis for the current FUR.

"We know that a Colonel Correa is chief of the advisers and that under him are three subordinates with connections in Mexico and Costa Rica," he said. Paz added that "this international conspiracy of the Latin American extreme rightwing seeks to silence the voice of the continent's universities which have courageously been condemning injustice."

NICARAGUA

FISHING MINISTER EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF USSR VISIT

PA132118 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow--The Cuban and Nicaraguan fishing ministers arrived here today to participate in the 3d international fishing exposition.

During an interview with newsmen, Nicaraguan Minister Carlos Coronel said that the Nicaraguan delegation's visit is at the invitation of the organizers of the fair. We came to the Soviet Union to learn of the Soviet experiences and to learn of the world production of fishing machinery, equipment and sea products, he said.

The Nicaraguan minister stressed recent agreements, particularly those for the scientific study of Nicaraguan resources. In this regard, he referred to the forthcoming arrival in Managua of a Soviet scientific mission to study Nicaragua's interior waters.

TRADE MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN TAIWAN

For Taipei CNA accounts of the visit to Taiwan by a Nicaraguan trade delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Ernesto Martinez Cuenca, see the Taiwan section of the 14 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FARAC, FAD MEMBERS TURNED OVER TO JUDICIARY

PA121654 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1824 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 12 prisoners charged with counter-revolutionary activities were turned over to the judiciary authorities Saturday. The Managua auxiliary prosecutor has charged them with belonging to organizations identified as the Anticommunist Armed Forces (FARAC) and the Democratic Armed Forces (FAD).

According to the charges, groups belonging to these organizations intended to destabilize the revolution and restore the Somozist regime. Jorge Espinoza Ortega, auxiliary prosecutor of Managua, introduced an extensive document during the arraignment at the Managua District Criminal Court. As expected, the 12 rejected all charges against them and pleaded "absolutely innocent" when they were presented to the court, where they spoke to newsmen.

The 12 prisoners, now turned over to the common court, have been under arrest since last May and, according to the prosecutor, entered Nicaragua from Honduras.

The indictment states that recently, "persons linked to Somozism" have been carrying out sabotage in production centers, pillage, sacking and vandalism in Nicaragua, "trying to block the legitimately installed authorities from freely exercising their duties."

Former Col Pablo Emilio Salazar, or "Commander Bravo," and Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, only mentioned by the prosecutor as "El Chiguin," were named as main leaders of the counterrevolutionary organizations.

Reports state that these persons, who were heads of the (defunct) National Guard, have held meetings in Guatemala with members of FARAC and FAD. Carlos Garcia, former chairman of the Nicaragua International Amateur Baseball Federation, has been mentioned as chief of the FAD.

FARAC and FAD had planned surprise attacks on prisons in this country to liberate the thousands of former national guardsmen being held there. It is believed the 12 could draw sentences of 2 to 10 years' imprisonment.

BRIEFS

NEW ALCOHOL TAX--A new tax on alcoholic beverages and denatured alcohol goes into effect today. The new tax will produce 2 million per month, which means that 6 million cordobas will be collected in the second half of this year. The tax on alcoholic beverages went up from 11 cordobas per liter to 14.50 per liter. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Aug 80 PA]

SECOND HIJACKED AIRLINER RETURNS TO U.S.

FL141013 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] A U.S. aircraft diverted to Cuba yesterday returned to the United States a few hours later with all its passengers and crewmembers, except the perpetrators of the diversion who have been placed at the disposal of the Cuban authorities. The aircraft, a four-engine Air Florida airliner, was flying between Key West and Miami with 78 passengers and 6 crewmembers when it was diverted from its route.

As is customary, the passengers and crewmembers were offered all courtesies by the Jose Marti International Airport personnel. The Cuban authorities are conducting the corresponding investigations.

UN AMBASSADOR URGES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

FL1210951 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Yesterday Cuba denounced before the UN Decolonization Special Committee that the imposition of sanctions on the South African regime cannot be delayed any longer because of its illegal occupation of Namibia and that the fighting capability of the South-West African People's Organization should be strengthened.

Before the special committee, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri stated that if such measures are not adopted, South Africa will continue its plans aimed at implementing the so-called internal solution in Namibia, will continue to loot its wealth, increase its military presence and conduct its incursions in Namibia's neighboring countries.

CUBAN, SOVIET COSMONAUTS SOON TO LAUNCH SPACE FLIGHT

PA132131 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Havana--The upcoming space flight soon to be launched by Cuban and Soviet cosmonauts constitutes further evidence of the USSR's internationalist vocation, Wilfredo Torres, president of the Academy of Sciences, said here today at the opening ceremony of the scientific-technological information center of the Intercosmos program's Cuban commission.

Torres added that the space flight by a Cuban cosmonaut, the first in Latin America, constitutes a new and decisive contribution in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Havana said on the occasion that the Cuba-USSR space flight is evidence of the successful progress of our country in the scientific and technological fields.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ANDEAN PACT SEEN STRENGTHENED BY ALADI

PY131404 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Aug (AFP)--The coordinator of the Cartagena Accord Board stressed here today that this accord, which has given birth to the Andean Pact, has been legally strengthened as an autonomous process of subregional integration by the inauguration of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI].

According to Washington Herrera, coordinator of the Cartagena Accord, ALADI provides the Andean Pact with a better framework to expand its trade and tighten economic complementation with the other ALADI countries.

Herrera said that ALADI is a pragmatic adjustment to the current reality of the region which operates on the basis of different economic policies and different development levels. He did explain, however, that the realization of the possibilities will depend on the political will of the member countries of ALADI. He added that this is because the mechanisms of ALADI are not automatic; they merely offer possibilities for bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

Washington Herrera made his statement as the coordinator general of the Cartagena Accord, a post in which he is free to state his opinions.

COLOMBIA

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIAN JUNTA

PA140357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 13 Aug (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas denied here today that his country has recognized the new Bolivian Government on his return from Montevideo, where he attended a meeting held to create the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI).

Questioned at the local airport regarding reports to that effect datelined in Montevideo, Uribe Vargas said: That is not so. Colombia has not recognized the La Paz government. We have simply left our ambassador there.

The foreign minister said that this attitude is based on a resolution of the Pan-American Conference held in Caracas in 1954, which says that continuing relations with a government does not imply any judgment whatsoever of that government.

Asked if ALADI was going to apply any political pressure on Bolivia so that democracy may be reestablished there, Uribe Vargas said: I don't think so, because the majority of ALADI members are antidemocratic, clearly alluding to the fact that the great majority of ALADI member countries are governed by military rulers.

On the other hand, he said that ALADI is a realistic effort that is putting an end to that phase of romantic integration that existed about 20 years ago. He said: I believe we have made good progress from the romantic schemes of integration to a concrete and objective system.

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT SETS NEW COST FOR REFINING OIL

PA140019 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The Natural Resources and Energy Ministry has set at 26 sucres the cost of refining a barrel of oil by the Anglo Company. This price, which is retroactive to 1 January 1980 and will be effective until 31 December 1980, is temporary until the Natural Resources and Energy Ministry sets a definite price according to the cost of the process.

COLOMBIA NOT TO RECEIVE PREFERENTIAL HYDROCARBON PRICES

PA132132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1639 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 13 Aug (AFP)--Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, today dismissed all possibilities that Colombia might be given preferential hydrocarbon prices. We cannot make concessions of that kind to Colombia because we Ecuadoreans are more underdeveloped, Carvajal flatly told this agency during a visit to the Colombian Mines and Energy Ministry.

PARAGUAY

PRESIDENT STROESSNER TO VISIT TAIWAN IN OCTOBER

PY050333 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 4 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Paraguayan President Gen Alfredo Stroessner today told a group of journalists of the Republic of China that he will visit their country in October. The president made the announcement at a meeting he held with Chinese press, radio and television journalists who are visiting our city. At noon, the Chinese journalists met their Paraguayan colleagues at their embassy in Asuncion.

BRIEFS

SWISS LOAN AGREEMENT--The Swiss Government has granted a loan of 30 million guaranies to the Minga Guazu agricultural cooperative for the improvement of dairy production. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 13 PY]

EXPORT FIGURES--Paraguayan exports during the first half of this year reached $134.4 million and imports reached $203.1 million FOB. Cotton and soybeans accounted for 51 percent of the total exports. Cotton sales reached $34.3 million and soybeans $34.2 million. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 9 PY]

VENEZUELA

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE OIL SALES TO GRENADA

PA131518 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 12 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that Venezuela will increase its sales of oil and agroindustrial products to the island of Grenada as part of its implementation of the economic cooperation agreements signed between the two countries.

This was agreed to by the working committees of Grenada and Venezuela following several meetings held in this capital to evaluate the progress achieved by agreements signed during Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's visit to this country a few months ago.

As part of the evaluation, Venezuela offered scholarship grants for medium-level technicians at the cacao experimental station in Venezuela, joint efforts in the field of cultivating and marketing of coffee.

It was also announced that the Venezuelan Exporters Association will soon open a store on the island of St Lucia in which Antillean and Venezuelan products will be on permanent exhibition.

A course on the repair of fishing boats and motors is scheduled for September.

GUYANA

RELATIONS WITH WESTERN SAHARA REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED

FL131330 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 7 Aug 80 p 20

[Text] The minister of information of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic, Mr. Ould Salek, visited Guyana from the 29th to 30th July, last and held discussions with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guyana, Rashleigh Jackson on matters of interest to the two countries.

It will be recalled that Guyana recognized the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic on August 30, 1979.

As a result of the discussions, the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the Government of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic, in conformity with the common desire to develop friendly relations and co-operation between their two countries based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations with immediate effect.

Both governments have expressed the hope that this agreement would mark the commencement of an era of meaningful co-operation between their two countries in all areas of mutual interest.

This joint communique embodying the establishment of diplomatic relations was signed on July 30, last.

SURINAME

MILITARY COUNCIL DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA141401 Paris AFP in Spanish 1344 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The Hague, 14 Aug (AFP)--According to a Suriname news agency dispatch received here today, a state of emergency has geen declared in Suriname.

According to outgoing Prime Minister Chin-a-Sen, a National Military Council proclaimed the state of emergency Wednesday at 1800 for an indefinite period.

The same source reported that the constitution has been suspended and curfew established from 1900 until 0400.

The National Military Council invited President Johan Ferrier to step down in the wake of controversies with the chief of government, the Suriname news agency reported.